

Armed Forces College of Medicine AFCM



Diaphragm and intercostal muscles

INTENDED LEARNING OBJECTIVES (ILO)



By the end of this section each of the student should be able to:

- 1.Identify the attachments of chest wall muscles (external, internal intercosals and transversus thoracis).
- 2.Identify the chest wall muscles.
- 3.Identify the course of the intercostal nerves and vessels.
- 4. Identify the attachment of diaphragm and site of major openings.

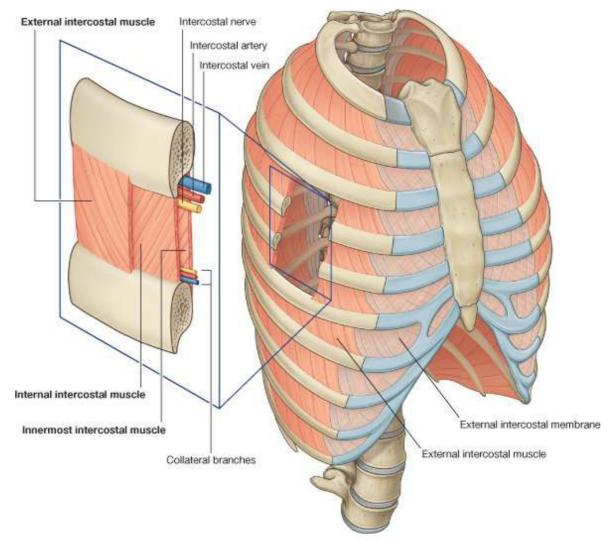
 Anatomy Department

Chest wall muscles



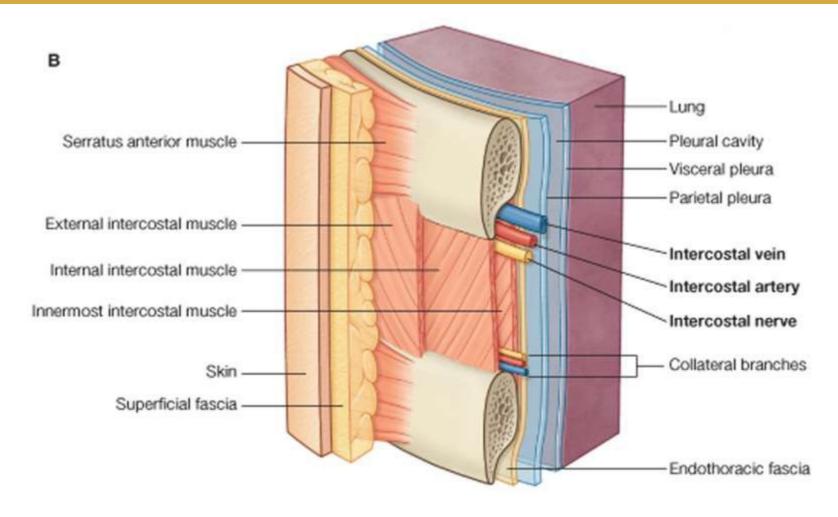
Muscles of thoracic wall:

External intercostal
Internal intercostal
Innermost intercostal
Subcostalis muscle
Sternocostalis muscle



Chest wall muscles





Gray's anatomy for students

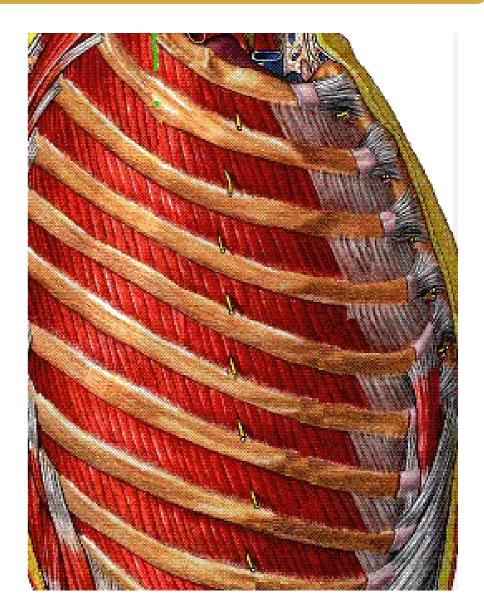
External intercostal muscle



Origin: from the lower border of a rib above.

Insertion: Its fibers extend obliquely downwards and forwards to be inserted into the upper border of the rib below.

Extent from the tubercle of the rib posteriorly to the junction of rib with its costal cartilage anteriorly where it is

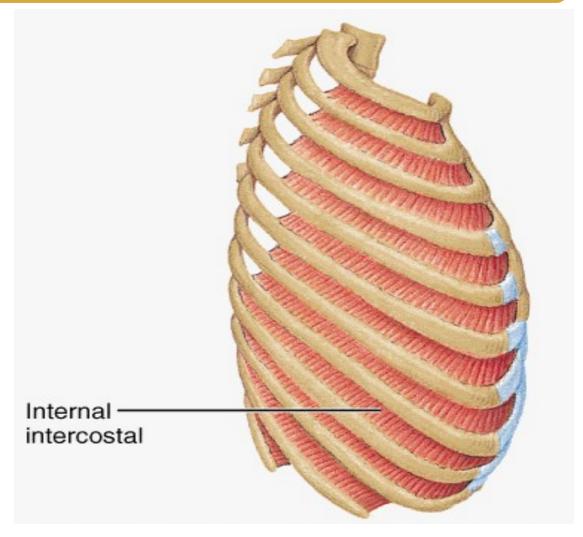


Internal intercostal muscle



- Origin: from the floor of the costal groove of a rib above.
- Insertion: Its fibers extend obliquely downwards and backwards to be inserted into the upper border of the rib below.
- Extent

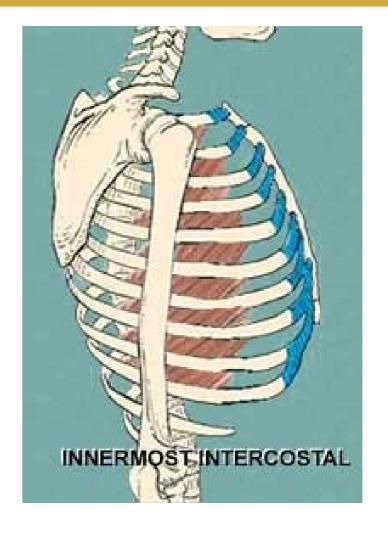
 margin of sternum
 anteriorly to angle of
 rib posteriorly where
 it is replaced by the



Innermost intercostal muscle



It is a part of internal intercostal which is split off by the intercostal nerve & vessels



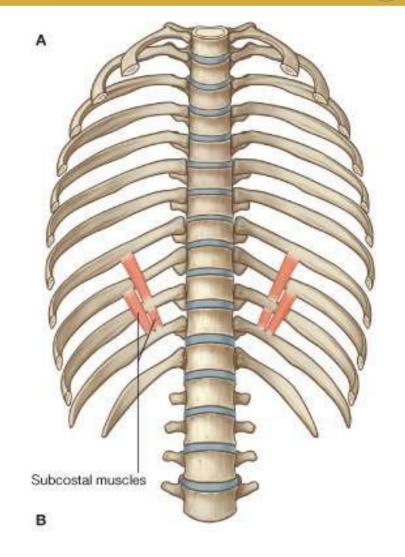
Subcostalis muscle



Thin sheets of muscle fibers on inner aspect of internal intercostal

A rises from one rib & crosses 2 or more intercostal spaces to insert in a rib below

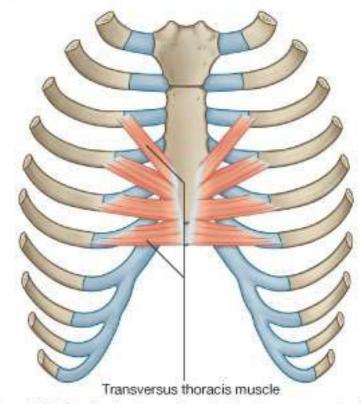
Maybe absent



Transversus thoracis (Sternocostalis muscle)



Origin lower third of back of sternum Insertion slips pass upwards & laterally to insert into 3rd to 6th costal cartilage.



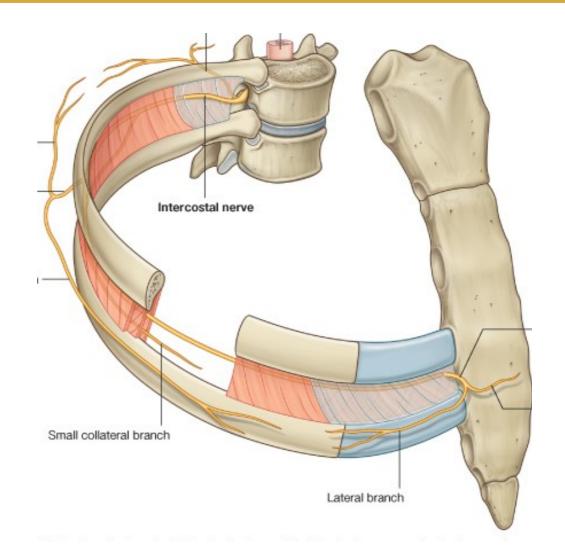
© Elsevier. Drake et al: Gray's Anatomy for Students - www.studentconsult.com

Intercostal Nerves



- They are ventral rami of the 12 pairs of thoracic nerves.
- They are divided into typical & atypical :

T 3to 6 n have similar course & distribution so are called typical intercostal n T1,T2 and T7-T11 are atypical nerves

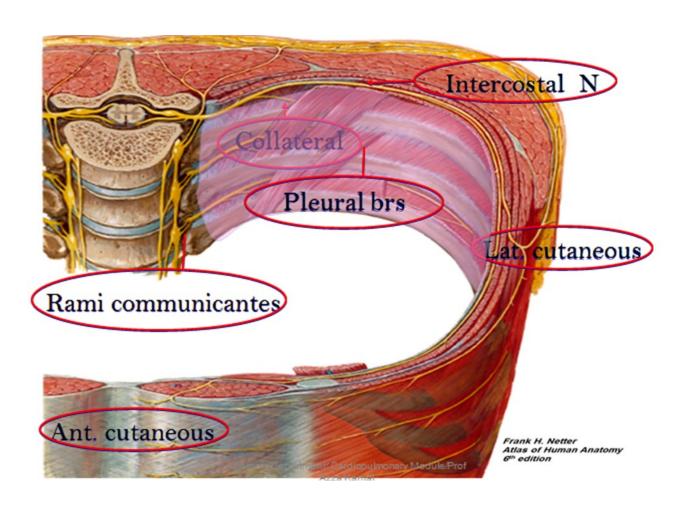


intercostal Nerves



Branches

- 1. Rami communicantes to & from sympathetic ganglia
- 2. Collateral branch
 upper border of rib
 below
- 3. Pleural branches parietal pleura
- 4. Muscular branches intercostal muscles
- 5. Lateral cutaneous branch
- 6. Anterior cutaneous branch



Intercostal Arteries



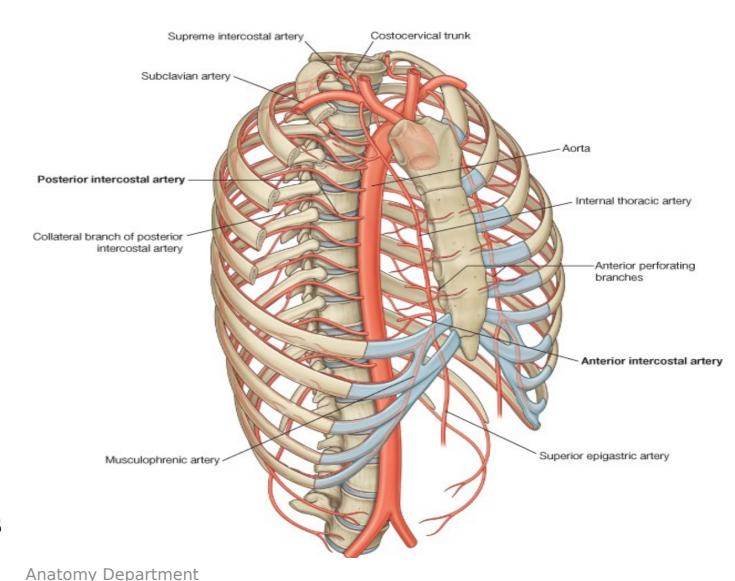
Anterior intercostal arteries

2 arterios in each chase

2 arteries in each space, except last 2 spaces which have no arteries since the last 2 spaces are incomplete anteriorly.

One artery passes on lower border of rib above, the other on upper border of rib below

- Arteries in upper 6 spaces are branches from internal thoracic artery
- Arteries in 7th, 8th, 9th spaces are branches from musculophrenic artery (one



Intercostal Arteries

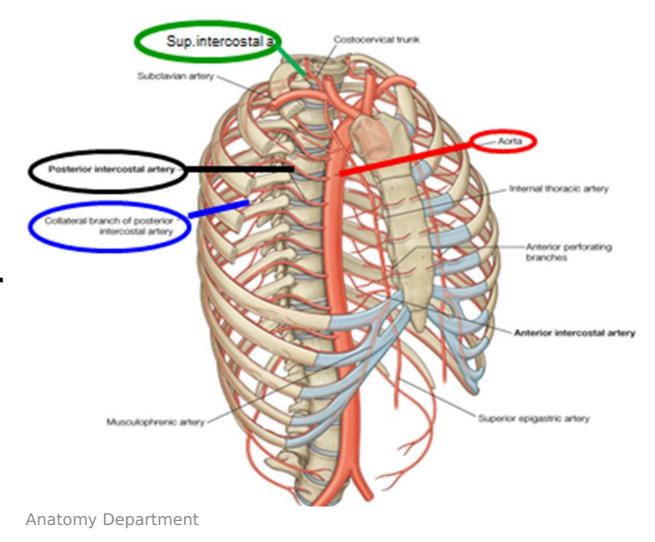


Posterior Intercostal Arteries [] 1 artery in each of the 11 spaces

- Runs on lower border of rib above
- Gives a collateral branch on upper border of rib below

Artery of 1st & 2nd spaces

| branches of superior
intercostal artery
Arteries of 3rd to 11th
spaces | branches of
descending thoracic

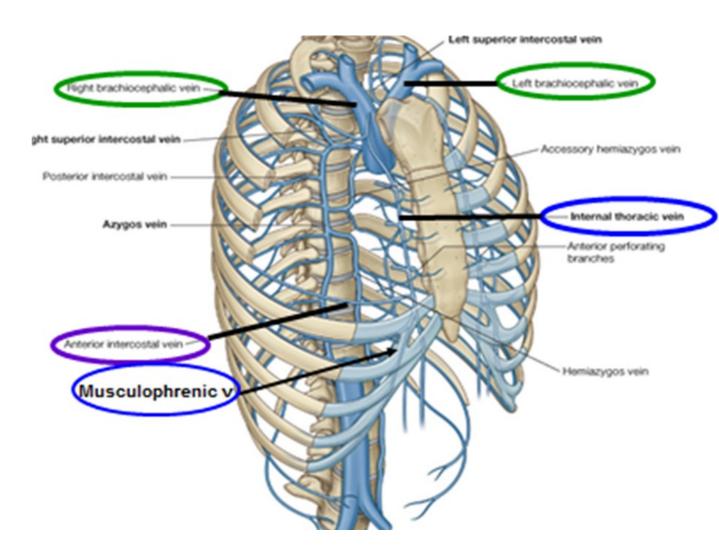


Intercostal Veins



- Anterior intercostal veins [] follow the arteries.
- Veins of 7th,8th & 9th spaces []
 musculophrenic vein
- Veins of upper 6
 spaces spaces [
 internal thoracic
 vein [] innominate

/hrachiacanhalic\

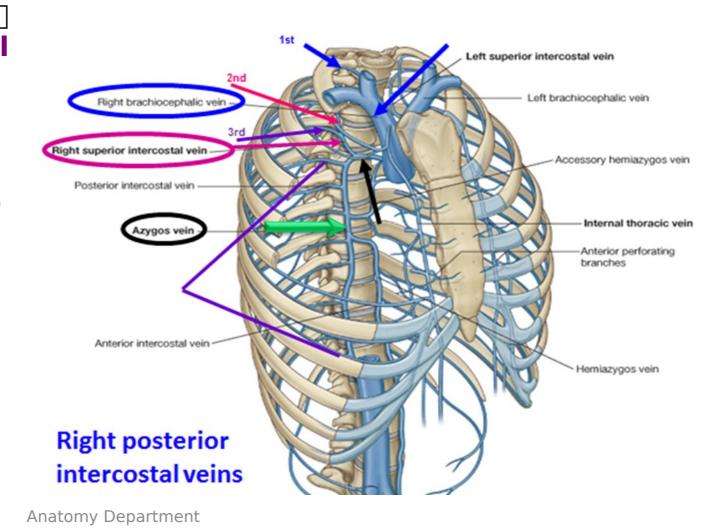


Intercostal Veins



□ Posterior intercostal veins □ 11 on each side in the costal groove above their arteries Right side **1**st **□** into right brachiocephalic vein 2nd, 3rd unite right superior intercostal [] arch of azygos vein 4-11 | into the azygos vein Left side **1**st ∏ into the left brachiocephalic vein 2^{nd} , $3^{rd} \sqcap unite \sqcap left sup.$ intercostal ☐ left brachiocephalic

vein





Origin:

(sternal - costal vertebral)
Origin :

1- Sternal: back of

xiphoid process

2- Costal: inner surface

of lower six ribs & costal cartilage

3-Vertebral =Two crura

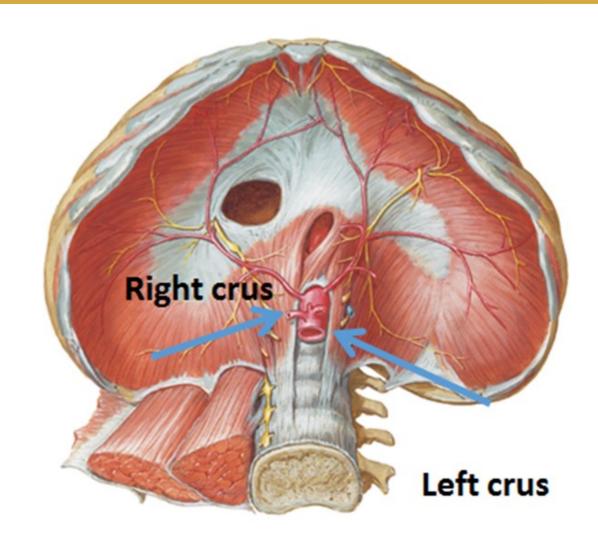
& ligaments

Right crus:

From bodies of upper 3 lumbar Vertebrae.

Left crus

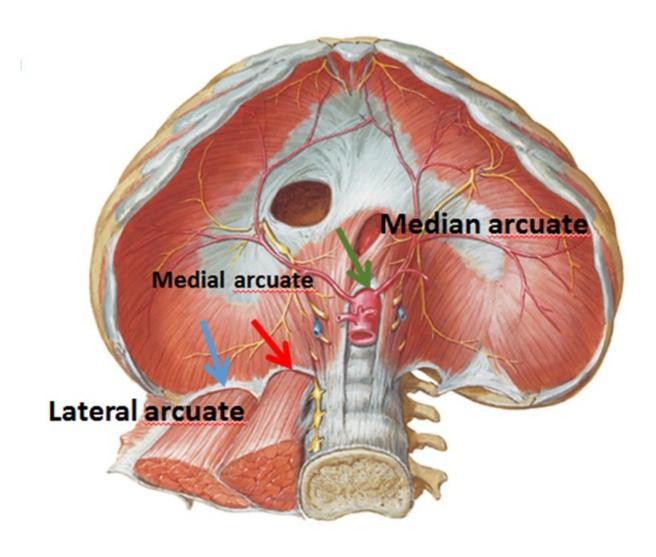
from upper 2 lumbar





Origin:

- Median arcuate ligament: lies across aorta.
- between 2 crura.
- Medial arcuate ligament:
- Extend from side of body of first or second lumbar to front of transverse process of first lumbar.
- lateral arcuate ligament
- Extends from front of transverse process of first lumbar to lower border of 12 rib.



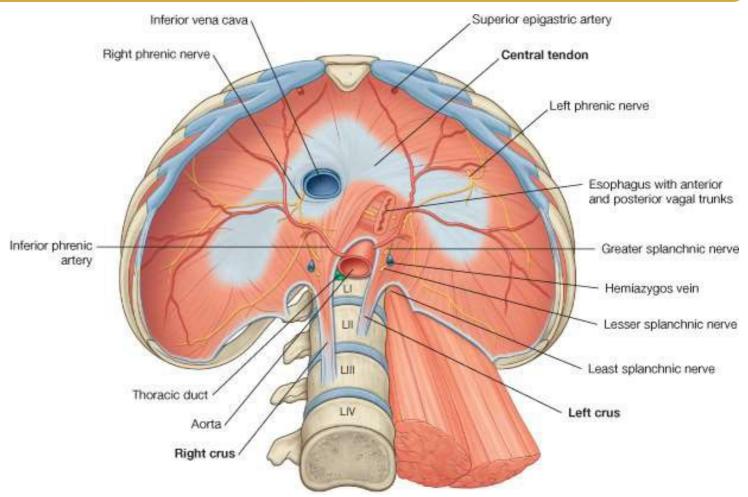


Insertion:

Central tendon

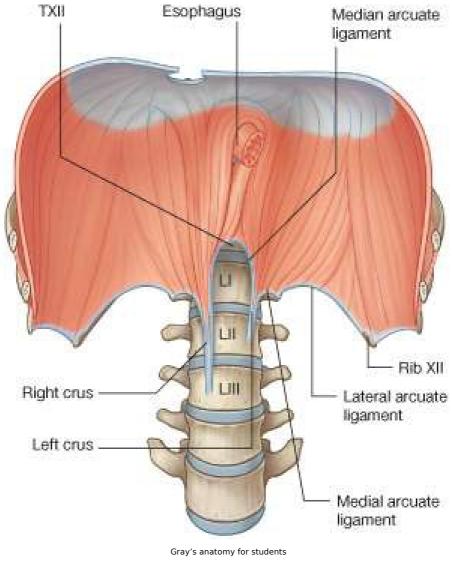
Major Foramina:

Aortic opening T12 Oesophageal opening T10 Vena caval opening T8



Gray's anatomy for students







Army	Of	Voice
Aortic opening	Oesophageal opening	Vena Caval opening
T12	T10	T8
Central	1 inch to the left	1 inch to the Right
AortaThoracic DuctAzygos vein	 Oesophagus Lt Vagal trunk Esophageal Br of left gastric a. 	Rt Phrenic n.IVCLymphatic vs



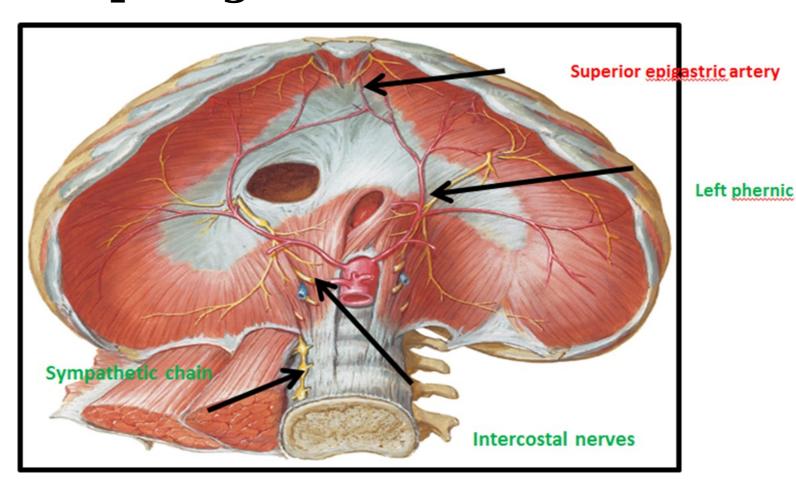
Minor foramina of Diaphragm

Arteries

- Superior epigastric : between sternal & costal origin
- Musculophernic : pierce diaphragm near 9 costal cartilage

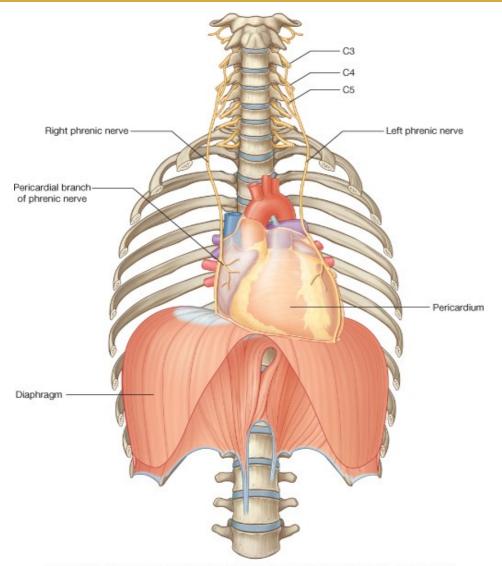
□ Nerves

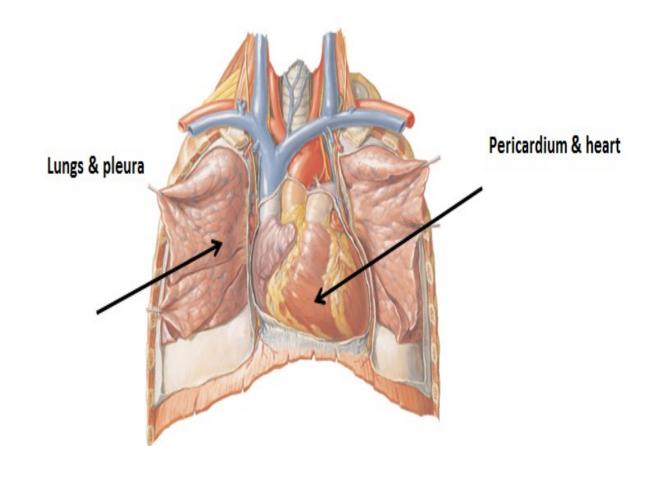
- Lower five intercostals
 : between slips from lower 6 costal cartilage
- Subcostal nerve & vessel : behind lateral arcuate
- Sympathetic chain : behind medial arcuate
- Left phernic : lateral to



Superior Relation of Diaphragm



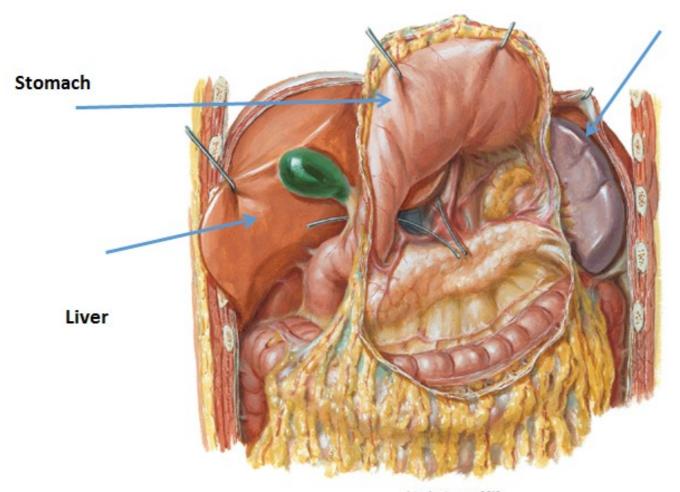




© Elsevier. Drake et al: Gray's Anatomy for Students - www.studentconsult.com

Inferior Relation of Diaphragm





Spleen

Atlas frank netter 2016

Thank you